

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4355. 五百八十七年六月十六號

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877.

日六初月五年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAT & BLACK, San Francisco.
CHINA:—Searle, GUNN & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Manilla, C. HEINRICH & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRACA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ...5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND,500,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPFUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASOON, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. (WILHELM REINERS,
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK,
A. MCKEE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Manager,
Shanghai, EWAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 , 4 per cent. "

" 12 , 5 per cent. "

Local Bills DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £300,000.
RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have just
Received an Invoice of
COPE, BROTHERS & CO.'S TOBACCOES
and CIGARETTES,
COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD,
COPE'S SMOKING MIXTURE,
COPE'S PEERLESS CIGARETTES,
COPE'S BOUQUET CIGARETTES,
COPE'S FAIRY CIGARETTES,
COPE'S FANCY BRILLIANTS,
COPE'S WHIFFS.

Hongkong, May 25, 1877. je22

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. having
been appointed SOLE AGENTS in
HONGKONG for the well-known Firm
of Messrs M. B. FOSTER & SONS,
(CHIEF AGENTS in ENGLAND for
Messrs BASS & CO.) are prepared to Supply
ALE and STOUT of their Bottling at \$3
per Case of 3 doz. quarts, and \$10.60 per
Case of 6 doz. pints.

The Superior Quality of this BEER is
undoubtedly, and L. C. & Co. confidently
recommend it.

Hongkong, May 28, 1877. je23

FOR SALE.

CUTTER, PALMER & CO.'S
Celebrated
Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to
GEO. PHILLIPS,
Registration,
Dated at Amoy,
this, second day of June, 1877.

For Sale.

PRESENT TEA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S CUM-
SHAW MIXTURE, Season 1877,
will be ready for delivery about 1st July.
Price, delivered free in any part of the
United Kingdom, per 10 catty Box, \$14;
per 5 catty Box, \$8.

Early application is requested.
Hongkong, June 14, 1877. jy1

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed
SOLE AGENT in HONGKONG for Messrs
ALFRED DE MONTEBELLO & CO. for
the Sale of their CHAMPAGNE, Brand
"DUO DE MONTEBELLO"; "CARTE BLANCHE".

In cases, 1 dozen Quarts, \$15 per case.

" 2 , Pints, \$16 "

T. G. LINSTEAD.

Hongkong, June 14, 1877. jy21

FOR SALE.

HENRIOT & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE,
Carte Blanche "Dry".

TH. ROEDER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE,
Carte Blanche.

JOHN DURAN & CO.'S CLARETS and
WHITE WINES.

STARTUP & KENTISH'S PORTS and
SHERRIES.

MOULLON & CO.'S COGNACS, 1, 2, 3 Star.

BLANCHY FRÈRES & CO.'S COGNACS.

JUSTUS LEMBKE & CO.

Hongkong, April 9, 1877. jy9

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I,
A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo,
pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D.
Tübingen.

Price: TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD
& CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

M. WILHELM CARL ENGEL-BRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior,
and Mr CONRAD MUNROE DONNER,
have been admitted Partners in our Firm
from the First of January, 1877.

W.M. PUSTAU & CO.,

Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai.

Hongkong, April 18, 1877. jy16

NOTICE.

M. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the
BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my
Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Offices,
and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, March 17, 1877. jy18

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD
and Mr M. W. GREIG, are autho-
rized to Sign the name of our Firm per
Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F.
ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & CO.

China, June 1, 1877. del1

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed
AGENT at this Port for The POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSUR-
ANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.

Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November,
1876, and until further notice, the
BUSINESS of the above-named DISPEN-
SARY will be carried on by the Under-
signed.

WM. ORUICKSHANK,
Manager,

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT 1860.

In the Amoy Court of Bankruptcy held
at AMOY, FRIDAY, 1st June, 1877.

In the matter of proceedings for Liquidation
by arrangement or composition with
Creditors instituted by John
THOMAS ALBERT ALEXANDER, of Amoy.

Notice is hereby given that a First
General MEETING of the CREDITORS
of the above-named Person has
been summoned to be Held at the Office
of Her Majesty's Consul, Amoy, on the
Twentieth Day of June, at Two o'clock in
the Afternoon precisely.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 13, 1877. jy15

Intimations.

PIANOS, Etc.

TUNED AND REPAIRED,

BY

A. HAHN,

Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

or

MESSRS CHAS. J. GAUFF & Co.

Hongkong, June 8, 1877. jy8

NOTICE.

THE DEPARTURE of the Pacific Mail
Steamship Co.'s Steamer "ALASKA",

is unavoidably Postponed to MONDAY,

the 18th Instant, at 3 P.M.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 11, 1877. jy18

WANTED.

A MATRON for the LOCK HOSPITAL

One who can Speak ENGLISH and
CHINESE Preferred. Salary \$30, and
Quarters.

With the Applications Certificates should
be sent to the Colonial Surgeon.

GOV'T CIVIL HOSPITAL,
June 11, 1877. jy18

SALE.

SEAL'D TENDERS will be Received by

the Undersigned until Noon on MON-
DAY, the 18th Instant, for

Extending the Pier in front of H. M.
NAVAL YARD;

Building a Retaining Wall to side of the
Nullah;

And,

Sundry Repairs, &c., at H. M. Naval
Hospital.

H. M. NAVAL YARD,
Hongkong, June 11, 1877. jy18

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company

will be CLOSED from the 20th to the
30th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
OLYPHANT & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, June 11, 1877. jy16

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been Appoint-
ed AGENTS of the above Company at
HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are
prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies

by any First-Class Steamers, at current
rates. Payable either here, in LIVERPOOL,
INDIA and the EAST.

BIRLEY & CO.,

Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Peiping.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsahs, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARTHUR, KARBERG & CO., Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1877.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £6,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1877.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of His Majesty King George The First,

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1877.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Hongkong, January 8, 1877.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1877.

INSURANCES.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TALES 400,000, EQUAL TO \$555,555.¹⁶

Directors.

LEE SING, of the Lai Sing Firm.

CHAN SHUH LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.

WONG YIK PUN, of the Chan Cheong Wing

Hong.

LOO YEE, of the Yes On Firm.

FONG SOEF FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo

Hong.

WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee

Hong.

PUN PONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

Manager—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA,

CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON,

PEPINANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer ALASKA, will be despatched for San Francisco, to Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Mituo Bihi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 17th June. PARCEL Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all PARCEL Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 11, 1877.

INTIMATIONS.

W. BALE,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINE
MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1877.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weekly insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent.

When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1877.

NOW READY.

HENG-SHUI; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. EITZEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
£1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION. In three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. EITZEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, £1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every
description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr ARYON has been appointed Manager,
and all Orders addressed to him at 57,
Praya, or to Mr FAR JACK, at 30, Hing
Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1877) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice-weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at £1 per annum.

The charge for advertisements is now assimilated to those of the China Mail.

The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies.

It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

MR CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1877.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEXT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO
EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES

ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,

In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns

—
BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED
PATTERNS.

—
For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING
SHIPS,

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING
BOOKS,

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,

EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY,

CHARTER PARTIES,

SHIPPING ORDERS,

BILLS OF LADING,

PASSENGER LISTS,

BILLS OF SALE,

LOG BOOKS,

WILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,

(Back of Club).

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM
TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this Company has
this Day been Transferred to THE
MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, Old
Broad Street, LONDON.

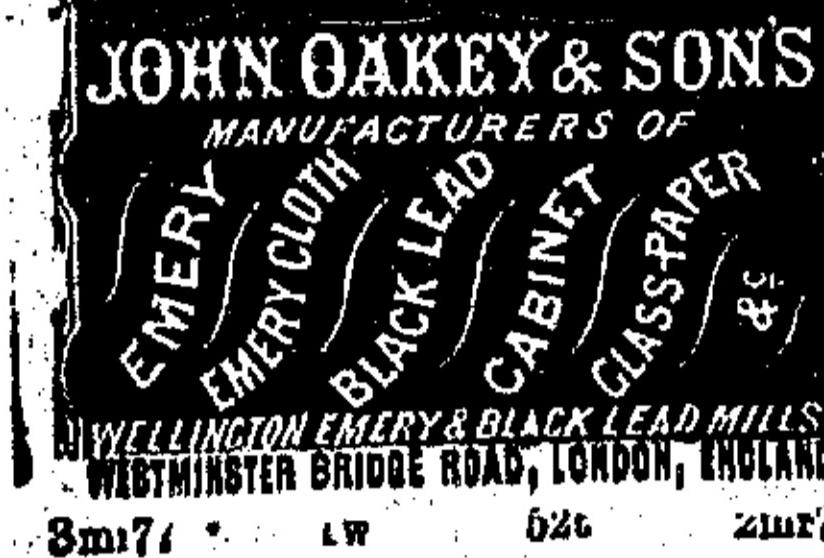
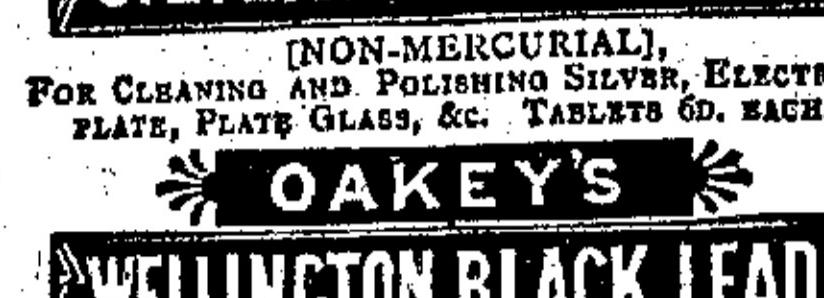
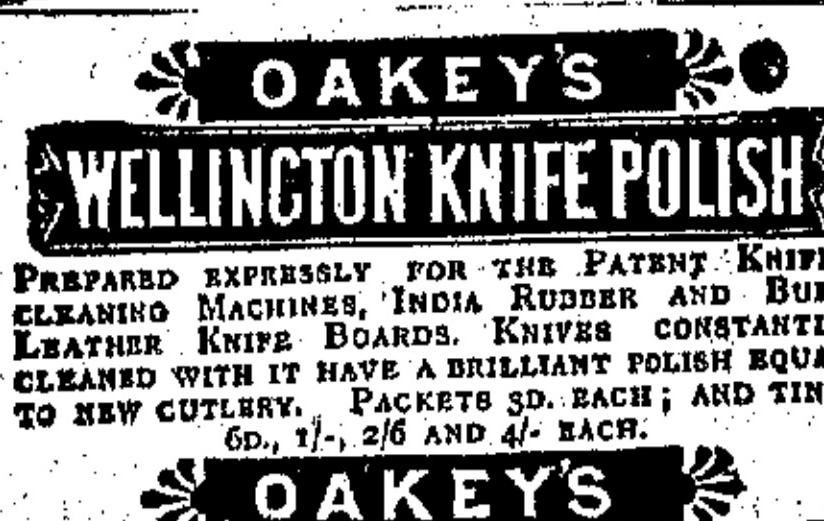
By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street,
LONDON,

1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO.
20, Old Broad Street,
L

Intimations.



The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties; they create an undoubted effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-fodder poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of pease, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to took up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

1w tf.

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUZERANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER

WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,

Musical Instruments,

Ironmongery,

Fire-arms,

Agricultural Implements,

Cutteries,

Carriages,

Saddlery and Harness,

Boots and Shoes,

Preserved Provisions,

Wines and Spirits,

Ales and Beers,

Stationery,

Perfumery,

Books,

Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "WALTER" AND THE "GRESHAM" SEWING MACHINES FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheately & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the Englishman, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany invoices and balances drawn for 60 days' sight.

Pieces not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66,
Paternoster Row, London.

1876 1w 52s 1877

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S
STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,

Jams and Jellies,

ORANGE MARMALADE,

Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,

PURE SALAD OIL,

Mustard, Vinegar,

POTTED MEATS AND FISH,

Fresh Salmon and Herrings,

HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,

Yarmouth Bleaters,

BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,

Prepared Soups, in Tins,

PRESERVED VEGETABLES,

Hams and Bacon, in Tins,

PRESERVED CHEESE,

Oxford and Cambridge Sausages,

Bologna Sausages,

Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,

TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,

PLUM PUDDINGS,

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
16jun77 1w 52s 15jun78

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; where he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's—see Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE. Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvelous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hydrocephalus.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Times, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, a forgery of the Government stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Land Revenue.

21ap77 1w 26s 26oc77

DINNEFORD'S
SOLUTION OF
MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heart
burn, Headache, Gout and
Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate
Constitutions, LADIES CHILDREN
and INFANTS, and for regular
use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.

All of Druggists and Stoekholders
throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. E. WATSON & CO., Hongkong.

28m77 1w 52s 28m78

28m78 1w 52s 28m79

28m79 1w 52s 28m79

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR
1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 1st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

sel

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th of May, Dr. STOUT's Consulting and Operating ROOMS will be on the Ground Floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.
Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

A THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT AND ARITHMETICIAN Desires an ENGAGEMENT.—"Activity," care of this Office.
Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain R. Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

BARBARA TAYLOR, British schooner, Captain John Taylor.—McEwen, Fricke & Co.

HERONIMUS, British brig, Capt. T. A. Koo.—Landolt & Co.

EGO, British barque, Captain Torer.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

ROSE BENDERSON, British barque, Capt. John J. Gunn.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

BROWN BROTHERS, American ship, Capt. D. S. Goodall.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,

No. 8, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.

Chinese Natural Theology.

Notes on Chinese Grammar.

Deer-Stalking in China (Concluded from page 224.)

Chinese Etymology, with a List of Primatives and Key to Shew-Wén.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

On the Twenty-eight Constellations.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Collectanea Bibliographica.

Notes and Queries—

The "King Kiao" or Nestorian Religion.

The Shan of the King of Ch'u.

Tonic Sol-fa Notation in China.

Rats a Delicacy.

Domestic Tortoise.

Do.

Æsop's Fables in Sanskrit and Chinese.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

sel

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese).

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

sel

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"NANKIN"

will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 17th Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1877.

sel

NOTICE.

TENDERS for REPAIRS to the British Ship DAPHNE, must be sent in to the Undersigned before noon on WEDNESDAY, DAY, the 20th instant.

Particulars of the Work required may be had from the Captain on Board, or from the Undersigned.

MEYER & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1877.

sel

NOTICE.

TENDERS for REPAIRS to the British

Ship DAPHNE, must be sent in to the Undersigned before noon on WEDNESDAY,

DAY, the 20th instant.

Particulars of the Work required may be had from the Captain on Board, or from the Undersigned.

MEYER & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1877.

sel

NOTICE.

TENDERS for REPAIRS to the British

Ship DAPHNE, must be sent in to the Undersigned before noon on WEDNESDAY,

DAY, the 20th instant.

Particulars of the Work required may be had from the Captain on Board, or from the Undersigned.

MEYER & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1877.

sel

NOTICE.

TENDERS for REPAIRS to the British

Ship DAPHNE, must be sent in to the Undersigned before noon on WEDNESDAY,

DAY, the 20th instant.

Particulars of the Work required may be had from the Captain on Board, or from the Undersigned.

MEYER & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1877.

sel

NOTICE.

TENDERS for REPAIRS to the British

Ship DAPHNE, must be sent in to the Undersigned before noon on WEDNESDAY,

DAY, the 20th instant.

Particulars of the Work required may be had from the Captain on Board, or from the Undersigned.

MEYER & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1877.

sel

DEPARTURES.

June 15, Feihoo, for a cruise.
16, Antioch, for Oebu.
16, New Era, for New York.
16, Rajanattianuhar, for Bangkok.
16, Kashgar, for Europe, &c.
16, Emerald, for Manila.
16, Argyl, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.
16, Japan, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

CLEARED.

Helena, for Sydney.
Java, for Saigon.
James Wilson, for Foochow.
Priam, for London, &c.
Nankin, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Belgic, from San Francisco, &c., Capt. M. White, and 134 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Kashgar, for Southampton, Mr. F. North, R.N., Comdr. Hon. Hood, Surg. L'Estrange, A.M.D., Messrs. G. Clarke, M. R. Ness, and T. Stolley; for Bombay, Lieut. Lodwick, 28th Regt.—From Yoko-hama: for Southampton, Miss Gilbert.—From Shanghai: for Bombay, Mr. Bakara; for Southampton, Ms. J. W. Bloomfield.—Per China, for Shanghai, Miss M. Munro.
Per Japan, for Singapore, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Gillim, Colonel Osborne, Messrs. S. Rubin and R. S. Raphael, and 260 deck.

Per Rajanattianuhar, for Bangkok, 202 Chinese.
Per New Era, for New York, 2 Europeans.

Per Emerald, for Manila, 3 Europeans, and 212 Chinese.

Per Argyl, for Singapore, &c., 1 European, and 322 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per Priam, for Singapore, 20 Chinese, and 3 Distressed Seamen.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque Stanfield reports: Fine weather with light southerly winds throughout.

The British steamer Belgic reports: Sailed from San Francisco May 16, with 850 tons car, o, and \$1,949,032 in treasure, had strong to moderate westerly winds to Yoko-hama, arrived at that port June 7th at 1 a.m. and left June 8th at 5 a.m. From Rock Island to Okkese experienced strong and fresh S.W. wind with very heavy continuous rain. Okkese to this port moderate and light S.W. monsoons with fine weather. 20 miles N.E. of Okkese saw a French Mail steamer bound North.

For SHANGHAI.

Per Nankin, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 17th inst.

For SHANGHAI.

Per Cathay, at 11 a.m., on Sunday, the 17th inst. Late letters received from 11.10 to 11.30 with 16 cents late fee. The Post Office will be open at 10 a.m. on Sunday.

For SAIGON.

Per JA VA, at 7.30 a.m., on Monday, the 18th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet ALASKA will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th instant, with Mail for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:

2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Hongkong, June 12, 1877.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, June 19.—
Noon.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Nos. 7 & 9, Gage Street.—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. & Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, June 20.—
Tenders for Repairs of the British ship Daphne, to be sent in to the Agents before Noon.

Noon.—Sale of Opium at Government Office.

Transfer Books of The Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 30th instant, inclusive.

Goods per Nankin undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, June 21.—
State of Louisiana leaves for Yokohama on or about this date.

FRIDAY, June 22.—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, June 23.—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:

St. John's CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese). Morning Prayer—Litany, Anti-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—Nankin leaves for Shanghai.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Miscellaneous.

Noon.—Tenders for Construction, &c., to be sent to H. M. N. Storekeeper.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Auction.

3 p.m.—Sale of Horses and Carriage, &c., at Mr. J. M. Armstrong's Sale Rooms.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

time. He said something which I did not understand. I told him to go to sleep, as I wished to go to sleep myself. The constable left me in about 15 minutes. I know it was 1:30 a.m., because I heard three bells shortly afterwards. When Sgt. Toomey came at 2:30 the prisoners were then in their bunks. Harvey told me of the murder when he came and said that he saw a body. About 2 p.m. I saw the 2nd prisoner going down the street, playing a concertina, the same as that now in Court. There is a store-room where the clothing &c. of the man is kept. The door of this room was opened at 8 a.m., sometimes at 9:30 a.m. Things could be got out or put in from the room through the bars of the window. The deceased was not of sober habits. I never saw the prisoner with knives.

At this stage, Mr. Schoenberger, the Chancellor of the Austrian Consulate, appeared to watch the enquiry on behalf of the 2nd prisoner.

Continued:—The prisoners have been always to either since they came to the house. When the Inspector came in the morning the 2nd prisoner looked pale again. When the 2nd prisoner went out at 8 a.m., he had a dark coat and white pants. I saw the two prisoners and a shipmate named Achiney and one Frederic Bent in the house between 10 and 10:30 p.m. I am sure it was not later. Bent and Achiney stayed in the house, and the prisoners went out between 10:30 and 11 p.m. They came into the house between 10 and 10:30 p.m. A man named Robert Daniels was with me at the time and saw them come in. They had dark coats on, and the 2nd prisoner had white pants as well. I did not see them go out at 10:30, but I did not find them in their bunks when I looked up the house. Robert Daniels saw them go out. I recollect that the prisoners had both said that they would go into the store-room, and they went into the store-room, but whether they went to their boxes or not, I cannot say. I cannot recollect how they were dressed when they went into the store-room, but at 1 a.m., the 2nd prisoner had a white shirt on. It is part of a sailor's equipment to have a knife, but I have never seen these prisoners carry knives. I expect to find one in each man's box.

Mr. Schoenberger having spoken to the 2nd prisoner said the man had no paper to show his nationality and then withdrew, being satisfied that he was not entitled to Austrian protection.

The progress of the enquiry was necessarily slow, owing to the many languages that had to be interpreted. When a Portuguese witness was examined the evidence had to be first of all converted into English, then interpreted in Spanish to one of the prisoners, and in French to the other. In addition to the troubles of this inconvenient circumlocution, there was the fact of indifferent interpretation in some of the languages by the unpractised linguists. The languages spoken in this case comprised English, Portuguese, Chinese, Italian, and Spanish etc.

Miss Velha Maria Pereira was sworn and examined:—On the night of the 14th instant, about 11:30, I heard a noise in the street, and I went into the verandah to look. I saw three men following Mr. McBain, who was going into his house. The middle man was dressed in white, the other two in black. The smallest man was all in black, but I did not notice what colour'd trousers the other man had. In the size the prisoners look like the men I saw that night, but I cannot speak to their identity. The 1st prisoner seems to me to look more like one of the three. I did not notice that any of the three men had mustaches. I heard one of them say in Spanish "You shall not leave to-morrow." I heard one say in Spanish "Come home, come home." The man in the white clothes then said "For God's sake! for Jesus' sake!" They then turned up Aberdeen Street. The man in the white clothing then began to open and shut the concertina and to sing. The two men behind called out something and the playing stopped. I heard the voices of the men in Aberdeen Street, the white clothed man was in front, the other two behind. The two men called out something with I did not understand. In less than five minutes I heard the two men running down Aberdeen Street. I saw them run up to the gate of Gough Street, and then turn back. They had only their shirts on when they ran to and from the gate. I heard Italian and French spoken by the men. I heard both the prisoners speak to-day, and the first prisoner who speaks Italian seems to me to speak in a voice something like the man who spoke Italian the other night. I did not take notice of the French voice. I cannot say as to the tone of the concertina, nor can I speak to the shape or size of it. When the men ran down Gough Street, I did not see anything in the men's hands. On their return the two men got together when near the gas-lamp there.

When this evidence was read over, three interpreters had to speak at the same time, one to interpret in Portuguese to the lady witness, one to 1st prisoner in a mixture of Italian and Spanish; and one in French to the 2nd prisoner.

Solomon Raine, a Manila seaman, was called:—I am living in Bridge's Street. I know the prisoners, have known them since the 14th instant. I saw the 1st prisoner playing a concertina near a Chinaman's washerman's house on the night of the 14th, about 10:30. The 2nd prisoner was there also. The deceased was with them too. I was in the street, having some down to observe who were the men talking below.

Yit Aycong, a washerman, was called. He lived in No. 22, Jose's Lane. He remembered three men coming to his house on the night of the 14th. He could only recognise the deceased, as he knew him before, but he could not identify the two prisoners. The deceased came in and said he would have some clothes for witness to wash. He appeared to have been drinking.

Daniel Roberts, a seaman boarding at Belvoir's house, was called. On the night of the 14th about 10:30 p.m. the two prisoners came back. I saw them go into the house. I did not notice how they were dressed. They came out again. Holmes shut the house up shortly after the prisoners had gone out. The 2nd prisoner had something like a musical box under his arm when the two left the house. I think it was the musical box in Court that he had under his arm.

John Harvey was recalled and briefly re-examined.

Leong Sing Yow, inmate of a brothel, was recalled and questioned as to the accurate time the 2nd prisoner left and came again with the 1st prisoner. She said they left together about 11 p.m., but she could not say whether they had

coats on or not. She did not know why the concertina was left behind in her room. She did not discover it until she got up after the Theatre was closed at 11 o'clock when the prisoners had gone.

The enquiry was then adjourned till the 18th at 4 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LET US HAVE LIGHT.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

18th June, 1877.

Sir,—Not unfrequently of late we see in the local Journals letters conceived in a spirit of cavil respecting the contradictions of opinion that appear between differing sects or individuals of the Protestant faith.

I venture to think, on the contrary, that the majority of enlightened observers, instead of depreciating public manifestations of the independence of individual opinions, hail such exhibitions as a healthy sign of genuine Christian belief and religious earnestness; and would deprecate and distrust a disposition evincing a purpose to stifle, dry and restrict devout public expression.

Moreover, it is a cynical, rather than a tolerant and charitable spirit that prompts the cavils alluded to, ill-befitting writers upon such topics assuming the rôle of censors.

Let all dispassionate and right-thinking observers read the whole Record of the proceedings of the recent Missionary Conference at Shanghai, if they would gain, along with much general instruction and a fund of invaluable information of the Chinese people, a just idea of the underlying fraternal feeling pervading the whole body of the Protestant sects in China. That Record will be ultimately available in book form.

I venture to think that it will be accepted in Europe and America, as well as in China, as a triumphant vindication of both the cause and the course of Protestant Missions in China.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

OREDO.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

(Gazette June 7.)

Yesterday's issue of the *Meiji Shinbun* contains a graphic account of the affray between the French and Germans on Monday night; and after delineating the particulars in which, by the by, it states that the Frenchmen had broken heads, broken arms, broken legs and so forth, it goes on to state that it has heard that the French Consul had requested the Germans to pay a fine of \$1,000. The latter, however, thought this sum too great an indemnity; and so there is likely to be some difficulty about the master; and the *Meiji Shinbun* does not know how it will end. It goes on to say that the people of Yokohama are of the opinion that there is quite enough fighting going on in the interior without foreigners disturbing the peace of the country by their frequent brawls. The editor then moralizes as follows: "If they (foreigners) are so very fond of fighting, they had better return to their own countries and fight them alone. It was to the interest of all that there should be freedom of navigation in eastern and south-eastern Europe. There were interests in which other nations had closer interest than ourselves, and doubtless when the moment arrived those nations would protect them. We had a special interest in the Suez canal. It was important that it should be kept open and safe. There were other ways to India, not so direct, to which the Government attached great importance, but the main route by the canal and Egypt itself the Government desired above all to preserve. [Cheers.] They desired to maintain strict neutrality and at the same time not be overhasty. Lord Derby's reply to Prince Gortchakoff contained nothing which was not perfectly respectful. The Right Honorable gentleman concluded as follows: The Government are now enabled to keep their hands free to act as may appear best. The real interests of England are the maintenance of peace and prosperity throughout the world, in whatever position they may find themselves and whatever may be the obligations and circumstances in which they are placed. The Government will pursue a policy which they believe good for England and the world, without rear and without reproach.

Gladstone said the issue upon which the House was asked to vote was contingent upon co-operation by all the Powers of Europe, which did not necessarily mean war against Turkey, and which on former occasions had attained great results. The war might even now be ended within a fortnight, if England would consent to restore European concert. He pointed out what a disgrace it would be to England if the liberty of the Christians were secured by an agreement between Russia and Turkey alone.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

By the arrival of the O. & O. S. S. *Belgic* we have San Francisco files to the 16th May, from which we take some interesting details of the war.

WAR NEWS.

PREPARATIONS AT HOME.

London, May 9.—The *Standard* says: The greatest activity prevails at the Department for Victualling, and the issue of naval stores and provisions is proceeding at an extraordinary rate. New machinery has been erected, and the working people have been employed over hours for some time back. It has been decided to add the iron-clads *Valiant*, *Lord Warden*, *Thunderer*, and *Achilles* to the Channel squadron. Extreme activity in the dockyards continues.

The London *Standard* learns that a contractor has been ordered to supply 2,000 horses stalls, with fittings for setting them on board of hired transports.

The London *Standard* reports that a medical inspection of the English Army Service Corps was ordered yesterday. This unusual event is taken as an indication that a corps is in readiness for special services. Horses have also been inspected and sorted, so that the best may at any time be selected for particular duty, if required. The War Office has ordered various regiments to train transports in the same manner as when preparing for the Autumn manoeuvres.

The English Channel fleet, it is stated, has orders to proceed to the Mediterranean.

London, May 14.—The *Post* says: Her Majesty's war ship *Achilles*, lying in the Mersey, received instructions yesterday to proceed to Plymouth. We are informed the Government has already 60,000 troops and 11,000 horses ready to embark at any moment.

Rifled 38-pounders are said to be on the way from England for the citadel of Quebec. A London correspondent says: The army

clothing factory at Pimlico is worked without intermission, and numerous shifts are being employed. There is a general conviction in military and naval official circles that we are on the brink of war. Arrangements have been made for the embarkation of 25,000 men within six days if necessary, and 20,000 more within a fortnight.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AT HOME.

London, May 9.—The *Times*, in a leader, says: Home-Secretary Cross, in the debate on Gladstone's resolutions, gave the following clear statement of the Government's policy: Not to sanction oppression or tyranny in any part of the world, to preserve treaty engagements, and set an example which, followed by other nations, would materially add to the happiness of the world: deeply as we regret the war, to maintain the strictest neutrality between the contending nations, outside of the necessities of this actual war, and to maintain, as they ought to maintain, or as any British Government should maintain, those interests in England which ought to be maintained. We have no thought of fear or gain. Before the face of the House of Commons he declared, of England, of Europe, of the world, that the Government is conscious of the honesty of their own purpose; they are conscious of their own earnest desire for peace; they are conscious, if need be, of their own strength; they will not use their strength improperly. Whenever an opportunity may offer to stop this war, to heal these wretched divisions, to improve the condition of these Christian populations, in a way which will really improve them—and that way, in Mr. Cross's opinion, is not by war—to localize, minimize, but toward midday their artillery fire gradually slackened, and they at length withdrew, after suffering considerable losses. The witnesses of this important engagement testify that the Ottoman soldiers behaved admirably. They had, however, during a great part of that action the advantage of intrenchments on high ground and to this fact is due, no doubt, their success. Compared to the Russians their losses were insignificant. The *Telegraph's* Batoum dispatch dated Saturday, says the victory was won by the Ottomans.

London, May 14.—Intelligence has been received here that the Turkish squadron has bombarded the fortified town of Soogoom-Kale. A body of troops landed who set the Russians at defiance and remained masters of the position. The population of the neighbourhood are joining the Turks.

London, May 14.—The *Telegraph's* special despatch from Batoum of Friday at midnight says that about 5 o'clock that morning the Russians, largely augmented, advanced with field artillery and made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batoum on the land side, occupied by Bash-Bazouks. The Ottoman troops, who were intrenched, opened a terrible and well sustained fire of cannon and musketry, which literally mowed the Russians down in swaths. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the Turkish positions. During their attempts to make way against this fire a body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of the thick fire, broke upon the flanks of the Russian column and effected great slaughter, the Muscovites being upon ground perfectly open, and having no choice but to fight or fly. In a short time the spot which was the scene of this flank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians, but the Turks quickly brought up reinforcements and the battle was renewed with much determination. The many fierce efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained, but toward midday their artillery fire gradually slackened, and they at length withdrew, after suffering considerable losses. The *Times* says the war in Asia Minor will not be the kind of wars for Russia anticipated by English Alarmists. The Russians run great risk of disappointment if they endeavor to repeat the triumphs of the 28th and 29th.

The Porte has given most satisfactory assurances relative to the destruction of British shipping at Balaklava, and promises full compensation.

All the English journals, except the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, have been

forbidden to reproduce the Earl of Derby's note.

Constantinople, May 15.—The Russians

are massing large forces in the neighbour-

hood of Kars.

The Turkish squadron bombarded a village

near Soogoom-Kale, in Abasia, on the Black Sea, and it is reported that six Turkish ironclads appeared before Soogoom-Kale on the 14th.

Cannibalism is proceeding at various

points on the Danube.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—The *Gazette* says: The Russian National Bank will shortly begin to sell scrip of the new international loan. There will be no public subscription.

According to news from Constantinople sixteen Bulgarian villages have been pillaged and burned by Turkish soldiers.

London, May 15.—In the House of Com-

mons this afternoon, the Under Secretary for the Foreign Department said that the Indian Government has no information that Russia has assembled a large force at Tash-

ked for offensive operations through Hamer.

Athens, May 15.—The first collision be-

tween Greek insurgents and Turkish troops

occurred near Armyros in Thessaly. The press of Athens unanimously demand war.

Villafranca, May 15.—As the French

squadron were weighing anchor one of the

boilers of the frigate *La Ravanche* burst.

Two men were killed and sixty injured—

twenty mortally.

Russia has authorized American whalers

to put into St. Laurentius Island, in the

Russian Possessions.

London, May 15.—Private letters from

Bosnia say that the Turkish troops have

withdrawn from the Serbian frontier and

have reappeared on the Drin at Belina.

The Rayahs are suffering from the merciless

requisitions of the Turkish authorities, who

seize their corn, cattle and horses. Out-

rages are reported in Bosnia.

Telegraphic communication between Con-

stantinople and Kars, by way of Erzerum,

remains intact.

A Russian war steamer recently escaped

from Sebastopol and reached the vicinity of

Batoum Sunday night. When seven miles

from shore she sent four boats with torpedoes

to attack a Turkish frigate in the road-

stead. The torpedoes failed to explode.

Fire was opened from the frigate and the

shells made any attempt to succor their com-

rades in distress. According to the rules of

the Russian service the commanders of the

batteries and artillerists attending the guns

are entitled to receive the Grand Cross of St.

George.

the Christians, even at the cost of their extermination. We hold the English nation in too great esteem to believe that it would sanction such a policy.

BATTLE AT SOOGOON-KALE.

Constantinople, May 14.—Intelligence has been received here that the Turkish squadron

has bombarded the fortified town of Soogoom-Kale.

Portfolio.

BETTER IN THE MORNING.

"You can't help the baby, parson,
But still I want you to go
Down an' look in upon her,
An' read un' pray, you know.
Only last week she was skippin' round
A pullin' my whiskers n' hair,
A climbin' up to the table
Into their little high chair.

"The first night that she took it,
When her little cheeks grew red,
When she kissed good night to papa,
And went away to bed—
Said she, 'Tis headache, papa,
Be better in the mornin'—bye;
An' somethin' in how she said it
Just made me want to cry.

"But the mornin' brought the fever,
And her little hands were hot,
An' the pretty red of her little cheeks
Grew into a crimson spot.
But she laid them just as patient
As ever a woman could,
Takin' whatever we give her
Better'n a grown woman would.

"The days are terrible long an' slow,
An' she's growin' wus in each;
An' now she's jest a skippin'
Clear away out ov our reach.
Ev'ry night when I kiss her,
Tryin' hard not to cry,
She says in a way that kills me,—
'Be better in mornin'—bye!'

"She can't get thru' the night, parson,
So I want ye to come an' pray,
And talk with mother a little—
You'll know just what to say—
Not that the baby needs it,
Nor that we make any complaint
That God seems to think He's needin'
The smile of the little saint."

I walked along with the Corporal
To the door of his humble home,
To which the silent messenger
Bore me had also come;
And if he had been a titled prince,
I would not have been honored more
Than I was with his heartfelt welcome
To his lowly cottage door.

Night falls again in the cottage;
They move in silence and dread
Around the room where the baby
Lies panting upon her bed.
Does baby know papa, darling?"
And she moves her little face
With answer that shows she knows him;
But scarce a visible trace.

Of her wonderful infantile beauty
Remains as it was before
The unseen, silent messenger
Had waited at the door.
"Papa—kiss—baby—I's—so—tired."
The man bows low his face,
And two swollen hands are lifted
In baby's last embrace.

And into her father's grizzled beard
The little red fingers cling,
While her husky whispered tenderness
Tears from a rock would wring,
"Baby—is—so—sick—papa—
But—don't—want—you—to—cry;"
The little hands fall on the coverlet—
"Be—better—in—mornin'—bye!"

And night around baby is falling,
Settling down dark and dense;
Does God need their darling in heaven?
That he must carry her hence;
I prayed, with tears in my voice,
At the Corporal solemnly knelt
With such grief as never before
His great warm heart had felt.

Oh! frivolous men and women!
Do you know that around you, and nigh,
Alike from the humble and haughty
Goeth up evermore the cry:
"My child, my precious, my darling,
How can I let you die?"
Oh! hear ye the white lips whisper—
"Be—better—in—mornin'—bye!"
—C. L., in *Prairie Farmer*.

A VILLAGE OF LEOPERS.

The following is from the pen of Augustus Vick, whose arrival home from a tour in Asia Minor has been already noticed:

I think I have just seen one of the most melancholy sights in the world. I have been to Lovochur, or the village of lepers—a fearful and terrible place. The village is composed of poor miserable huts placed at the brow of a breezy mountain. As we drew near it I could hardly persuade myself that it was the intended object of our morning walk. I had heard fearful accounts of the bodily and mental infirmities of the lepers, and I was now to witness how true they were. Three fine, strong men, however, who were the first persons we met, seemed to have little unenviable about them, till looking closer at them we perceived that they had no eyebrows. The few straggling hairs on their heads had a limp, strange look, as if they were dead. The features of the men also had a singular indistinctness of outline. The right hand of one was contracted and the first joint of a fore-finger destroyed. We asked how his hand had been so maimed. He answered obscurely that it had been accidentally burnt away one day while he was sleeping too near the fire, a striking lesson enough on the uses of pain, showing how God chastises even in mercy. The lepers are almost devoid of any sense of bodily suffering, and the result was before us.

The next person we met was a fine, upright young man of nineteen. He had, as yet, lost only his eyebrows, but the village doctor of Plumar, who accompanied me, said casually that the very worst cases of leprosy began merely in this way. The young man had been already five years out from the world, and in all human probability he would never be suffered to return to it. Never! Then came a girl with a huge swelled ankle, one of the most distressing forms of elephantiasis so common in Africa and the Barbary States. She had nothing else apparently the matter with her, but the taint of leprosy was known to be in her constitution. She also had been lost to the world five years—in the first budding of womanhood, in the pride and springtime of life. I was like a thorn at one's heart to see her and to know how hopelessly she was smitten.

Going further into the village, the doctor and I stepped thoughtlessly on in spite of the shuddering remonstrances of our companions. We soon came upon a fearful group, talking in the sunshine. They were nearly unintelligible from the imperfection in their organ of speech, which belongs to the worst forms of the malady in its advanced state. The group

before us was a ghastly sight. The poor creatures who composed it looked like an obscene bundle of rags, and some were blind and some were deaf and dumb, and others were stricken with impotence of limb. But the most fearful form of the disease is that of the lion face. The palate gives way, the bridge of the nose is consumed inwardly, the lips stretch out and swell and the livid cheeks hang down in flaps. God have mercy on those he has afflicted thus! And let us bow down in reverent awe to the inscrutable wisdom of the Most High, doubting nothing, hoping all.

The lepers are said to be remarkable for their merriment and high spirits. Their love of pleasure degenerates into licentiousness. They seem to be mercifully endowed with an obtuseness of intellect which prevents the sense of their fearful isolation from pressing on them too heavily. Yet they are quite sane. The disease is supposed to be hereditary; sometimes otherwise. There is no escape for these born lepers; yet the children of lepers people are sometimes born healthy. When this is the case they are immediately separated from their parents, and subjected to such treatment as experience seems to warrant. Science and medical research have done nothing for leprosy. They have slept at their post, and they have forgotten their mission, and been deaf to the call of this stupendous evil.

THE HOUSE OF A RUSSIAN MERCHANT.

When a Russian merchant becomes rich, he builds for himself a fine house, or buys and thoroughly repairs the house of some ruined noble and spends money freely on inland floors, gigantic mirrors, malachite tables, grand piano by the best makers, and other articles of furniture made of the most costly materials. Occasionally—especially on the occasion of a marriage or a death in the family—he will give magnificent banquets, and expend enormous sums on gigantic statuary, choice surgoons, foreign fruits, champagne and all manner of costly delicacies. But all this lavish ostentatious expenditure does not affect the ordinary current of his daily life. As you enter those gaudily-furnished rooms you can perceive at a glance that they are not for ordinary use. You notice a rigid symmetry and an indescribable bareness which inevitably suggest that the original arrangements of the upholsterer have never been modified or supplemented. The truth is that by far the greater part of the house is used only on state occasions. The host and his family live down stairs in small, dirty rooms, furnished in a very different and for them more comfortable style. At ordinary times the fine rooms are closed, and the fine furniture carefully covered. If you make a *viste de poesie* after an entertainment at which you have been present, you will probably have some difficulty in gaining admission by the front door. When you have knocked or rung several times, some one will probably come round from the back regions and ask you what you want. Then follows another long pause, and at last footsteps are heard approaching from within. The bolts are drawn, the door is opened, and you are led up to a spacious drawing-room. At the wall opposite the windows there is sure to be a sofa, and before it an oval table. At each end of the table, and at right angles to the sofa, there will be a row of three arm chairs. The other chairs will be symmetrically arranged around the room. In a few minutes the host will appear, in his long double-breasted black coat and well polished long boots. His hair is parted in the middle, and his beard shows no trace of scissors or razor. After the customary greetings have been exchanged, glasses of tea, with slices of lemon and preserves, or perhaps a bottle of champagne, are brought in by way of refreshment. The female members of the family you must not expect to see, unless you are an intimate friend; for the servants still retain something of that female coquetry which was in vogue among the upper classes before the time of Peter the Great. The host himself will probably be an intelligent but totally uneducated and decidedly taciturn man. About the weather and the crops he may talk fluently enough, but he will not show much inclination to go beyond these topics.—From *Austria*, by D. MacKenzie Wallace.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

(World.)

RICHARD WAGNER IN BAYREUTH.

Far from majestic in personal appearance, Richard Wagner reigns in Bayreuth monarch supreme. Five feet eight in height, with nothing particularly commanding in gait or presence, he compels irresistible homage from prince and peasant. The truth is, there is about him that indefinable quality which makes itself felt as genius. Some visitors find Wagner quick, irritable, and excitable; others, kind, genial, and large-hearted; others, proud, unforgiving, and tyrannical. The composer has in truth his share of each of these qualities. This year ago the world perished in designating him as a madman, and firmly believed that he and his royal friend, King Ludwig II. of Bavaria, were quite ripe for an insane asylum. Even now there are critics who persist in the same opinions. But the great Teutonic world has calmly changed its views, has set the composer on a throne of gold, and paid him flattering homage. Death has had to die before the world pronounced his works classical. It required a couple of decades for the Germans fully to recognise the beauties of *Lohengrin* and *Lammermuhr*; and, to all appearances, it will take many German and English critics some decades more to truly acknowledge the later works of the composer, especially the *Ring of the Nibelung*, as anything more than the vast and bombastic utterances of a mind run riot in its own extravagant egotism. Wagner has introduced the element of intellect into music, and he demands that intellect shall be brought to its appreciation. He has endeavoured to give us poetry in his libretti, and demands that the poetical portion of our nature shall be called into play in the hearing of his works. Thus it has come about that Wagner, in composing his musical-dramas, has entirely ignored and defied the opinions of the world at large.

Nevertheless, in Bayreuth Wagner is, as has been said, monarch supreme. Inside the Festal Theatre his rule is despotic. His spirit pervades everything and everybody, from the scene-shifter to the most famous singer. Seated in an armchair in a corner of the proscenium, he looks a mere speck in the landscape revealed on the stage. Every note, every line of the instrumentation, every dramatic move-

ment or position of the singer upon the stage, every idea expressed in painting and music, every line of poetry, every imitation of Nature's grandest efforts, are the expression of the composer's unadulterated intellect. Suddenly something goes wrong with the scenery; he springs up from his chair, darts to the back of the scenes; you hear the stamping of feet, the sound of sharp words; but the man, who returns to the front of the scene has a face calm and untroubled as before. Then a singer has to be corrected. A line or a passage in an interpreted ariette, and the composer walks quietly across the stage, takes Siegfried's shield and spear, and silently shows Herr Under the proper dramatic gesture. The composer will frequently sing and act a passage he wishes given, and it is an infinite pleasure to see how cheerfully such great artists as Botz, Niemann, Gure, Hill, and the rest carry out the Master's suggestions and instruction. Nothing can escape Wagner's eye or ear. The orchestra is repeatedly stopped, and silently shows Herr Under the proper dramatic gesture. The composer will

carefully noted down for future use. Wagner's walks with his two Newfoundland dogs are, musically considered, of great importance; for it is then, when quite alone with Nature, that he receives his happiest inspirations, and many a characteristic motive has been born during these wanderings, and has been then and there carefully noted down for future use. Wagner's method of composition is peculiar. He never sits down to his desk with the intention of producing something, of composing a song or a chorale, or finishing an act. It is remarkable that all his poems were produced in his younger days. The poem of the *Ring* dates from the same era as *Lohengrin*. With the poetic sketch Wagner also composes in great part the principal 'motives'; that is, the musical plan or structure of his work to be at a future day taken up again and completed. The musical sketch being finished, the instrumentation is taken in hand and completed by the master himself. He writes with marvellous rapidity when once he has commenced, and without scratch or correction, the sheets being quite ready for the copyist and the engraver. While composing he wears a peculiar dress, after the style of the costume worn by Walther von Stolzing in the opera of the *Master-Singers of Nuremberg*, a brown tricot of silk, knee breeches of velvet tied with ribbons, velvet coat lined with silk, the arms extremely wide at the wrists, leaving the silk arms fully displayed. That indescribable cap seen in nearly all portraits of the composer completes this quaint fifteenth century costume. Ordinarily, however, the composer dresses like anybody else. The above is what may be termed his 'house costume.'

To the solitary walk which Wagner is so fond of taking are doubtless due many of the beautiful and natural scenic effects which have been produced on the Bayreuth stage. Those who witnessed the performances of the *King* must have been struck with the wonderful natural effects of light and scenery. The moonlight scene outside Siemund's hut in the first act of the *Valkyrie* might have been copied from the charming valley leading up to the *Fantaisie*, where may be found many a wild weird spot amid the pines, which would be a grand gathering-place for the Wotan's fair messengers, whose duty it is to bring home the dead warriors to Walhalla. The dancing effects of the sunlight falling through the foliage upon the greenward—so wonderfully delineated in that idyllic scene when Siegfried, after slipping the dragon's blood, begins to understand the song of birds—may have been seen under the elms of the Hermitage; and the musical accompaniment to that scene from *Fairyland*, that seems to tell us of the song of a thousand birds and the rejoicing of awakening Nature, could only have been inspired by Nature herself.

THE MAN WHO GREW.

One day last week a Detroit mechanic was going down Michigan avenue, and became favorably impressed with a pair of pants hanging in front of a cheap clothing store. The price was low, the goods seemed all right, and he made up his mind to purchase.

"I sit you de word of Andrew Shackson dot dose are shut like iron," said the dealer. "I warrants dem every dime."

After three or four days' wear the purchaser found the bottom of the pants crawling toward his knees. It was a bad shrinkage, and he got mad and went back to the store and said:

"You swindled me on those pants? See how they have shrunk!"

The dealer looked him all over, felt of his head, pulled on his pants, and finally said: "I shall give you one thousand dollars a month if you will travel with me."

"How—what?"

"You are shust growing right up at the rate of two inches a day, and I takes you around the country on exhibition. Dose pants are shust as long as efer, but you hav grown out off dem."

"I don't believe it!" shouted the man.

"I am forty years old, and quit growing long ago."

"I gif you de word of Andrew Shackson dot dose are shut like iron."

"I don't care whose word you give. I say these pants have shrunk nearly a foot."

"Has do top of dose pants shrunk down any?" softly asked the dealer.

"Why, no."

"Shouldn't de valabands shrink down shust as queek as dose buttons should shrink up? If it is de cloth, one part should shrink like de oder, eh? When I sold you dot elegant pair of pants for tree dollars I don't suppose you was growing so fast or I shall haft put zim straps on de bottoms."

"Well, I don't like this way of doing business," said the purchaser.

"Shuz like me. If I sells sub elegant pants as do to a man, and he grows out of dem, it damages my trade. You hav damaged me five hundred dollar, but I hav low rent, pay cash for mele goods, and can make you die fifty-cent tie for five cent."

The man walked out to the carbuncles, and turning around, shook his fist and said:

"You are a liar and a cheat, and I dare you out here!"

"Such dings ain't deep into my heart."

sighed the d—r as he took down his pipe.

"I thinks I sells out dis business and peddles some vases around. Don't when I sells to somebody it makes no difference how much dat grow."

SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY'S HALL PORTER.

(Queenslander.)

John Chinaman has done for himself at last. As long as he remained on the gold-fields he had friends who would take his part. Even if he did evade the payment of license fees, he did some good by preventing the settlement of the mob of European radicals who would have occupied the ground if he had not slipped into their places; and if he did a little mischief in other ways, by demolishing our youth and breeding pestilence amongst us, still it takes so much to urge John Bull into action, that he might have gone on as usual for years if he could only have let dignitaries alone. We require a bishop to be burnt before we interfere to make railway travelling safe; but when they does occur, we require the

castle and park of the *Fantaisie*, which Jean Paul styled the 'first heaven in the vicinity of Bayreuth.' About six o'clock the composer may be seen passing down to Angerman's, where the best beer and sausages in the town are to be had, where he drinks one or two glasses of 'Weihensteiner,' smokes a cigar, converses with officers or officials, and at seven goes home for the evening meal, the rest of the evening being devoted to his family.

Wagner's walks with his two Newfoundland dogs are, musically considered, of great importance; for it is then, when quite alone with Nature, that he receives his happiest inspirations, and many a characteristic motive has been born during these wanderings, and has been then and there carefully noted down for future use. Wagner's method of composition is peculiar. He never sits down to his desk with the intention of producing something, of composing a song or a chorale, or finishing an act. It is remarkable that all his poems were produced in his younger days. The poem of the *Ring* dates from the same era as *Lohengrin*. With the poetic sketch Wagner also composes in great part the principal 'motives'; that is, the musical plan or structure of his work to be at a future day taken up again and completed. The musical sketch being finished, the instrumentation is taken in hand and completed by the master himself. He writes with marvellous rapidity when once he has commenced, and without scratch or correction, the sheets being quite ready for the copyist and the engraver. While composing he wears a peculiar dress, after the style of the costume worn by Walther von Stolzing in the opera of the *Master-Singers of Nuremberg*, a brown tricot of silk, knee breeches of velvet tied with ribbons, velvet coat lined with silk, the arms extremely wide at the wrists, leaving the silk arms fully displayed. That indescribable cap seen in nearly all portraits of the composer completes this quaint fifteenth century costume. Ordinarily, however, the composer dresses like anybody else. The above is what may be termed his 'house costume.'

MORE PROVERBS OF THE BILLINGS FAMILY.

About the only difference between the poor and the rich, is this, the poor suffer misery, while the rich have to enjoy it.

"Bes' as wise as a carpenter, and as harmis as a dave," and then if a feller comes a fooling around yore dave, ye kan set yore carpint at him.

Rize arly, work hard, and late, live on what you kan sell, giv nothing awa, and if you dont die ritch, and go to the devil, yu muv sue me for damages.

Marrin for love muv be a little risky, but is so honest, that god kant help but smile on it.

There is one thing I kant never forgit nor I haft tried to, and that is, the first time I kased a gal.

If was I was sold, "what is the chief end of man now a daze," I should immediately repli, "10 per cent."

Yu may argy a bull tarrier out ov a bone, but yu kant argy a woman out ov her will.

Mo advise tu them who are about to begin, in arrest, the jurney ov life, is take their harte in one hand and a club in the other.

The biggest glutton I ever had tell ov, was the feller out in Indiana, who eat a pair ov twin lams for breakfast, and then chased the old yew three miles and a half.

The peacock has one ov the butifulllest tails in the world, but i tak notis he dont drag it on the ground when he walks out.

The tail tell us them who hav the *hartes* disease are liable tu die at enny time, but yu kown thousands tew reach a mean old age with it.

Fust appearances are edd tu be erything. I dont put all mi fath into this saying: i think only oysters and klams, for instance, will bear looking into.

It strains a man's philosophie the wust kind tew laff when he git's best.

</div

To Let.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aquilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace. Possession from the 1st June next.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street. Possession from the 1st July next.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, May 16, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE Nos. 8 and 9, Seymour Terrace. House No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD. "Bianca Villa," Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.

DAVID SASCOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 39, Queen's Road, late in the occupation of THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to TURNER & Co. Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Price Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

| LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE | Letters | Registration | Newspapers | Bks & Prints. | Per 2 oz. |
|---|---------|--------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,..... | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,..... | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Between the above by Contract Mail,..... | 8 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 4 |

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Liberia, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union are: the Australian Group, British North America, Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies), South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom and Union Countries served through London:—

| | Via British. | By any other route. | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Letters, 16 | | 12 | | |
| Registration, 8 | | 8 | | |
| Newspapers, 4 | | 2 | | |
| Books and Patterns, 6 | | 4 | | |

Other Union Countries:—

| | Letters, 12 | Registration, 8 | Newspapers, 2 | Books and Patterns, 4 |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Letters, 8 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 4 |

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—

| | Letters, 26 | Registration, 12 | Newspapers, 6 | Books and Patterns, 8 |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Letters, 26 | 22 | 12 | 6 | 8 |

Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.R.), and Hawaii (N.R.):—

| | Letters, 20 | Registration, 12 | Newspapers, 6 | Books and Patterns, 8 |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Letters, 20 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 6 |

Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies:—

| | Letters, 33 | Registration, 12 | Newspapers, 6 | Books and Patterns, 8 |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Letters, 33 | 34 | 10 | 4 | 8 |

Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

| | Letters, 12 | Registration, 12 | Newspapers, 6 | Books and Patterns, 10 |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Letters, 12 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 8 |

Brazil:—

| | Letters, 32 | Registration, 8 | Newspapers, 4 | Books and Patterns, 6 |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Letters, 32 | 28 | 8 | 4 | 6 |

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unprinted.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unprinted; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole of the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), except as it may be a circular-letter, or wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 6 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination.

But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles

only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for examination.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 3 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Private in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army School-masters (not superintending or First Class) or School-mistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence.

Hongkong stamps will pay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers vir., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

| Vessel's Name, | Anchor- age. | Captain. | Flag and Reg. | Tons. | Date of Arrival. | Consignees or Agents. | Destination. | Remarks. |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Steamers | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska | 8 h | Howard | Amer. str. | 4011 | June 10 | P. M. S. S. Co. | Thama & S. F.isco | Mails |
| Argyll | 5 h | Scott | Brit. str. | 1271 | June 4 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | S'pore, Calcutta, &c. | To-day |
| Belgic | 2 h | Metcalfe | Brit. str. | 1716 | June 16 | O. & O. S. N. Co. | Thama & S. F.isco | Mails, 19th |
| Cathay | 2 h | Dundas | Brit. str. | 1884 | June 15 | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Shanghai | To-morrow |
| Chinkiang | 4 h | Orr | Brit. str. | 798 | June 7 | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | Australian Ports | To-day |
| Dale | 2 h | Thompson | Brit. str. | 645 | June 16 | Yuan Fat Hong | Bangkok | |
| Douglas | 5 h | Pitman | Span. str. | 884 | June 16 | 15 Douglas Lapak & Co. | Coast Ports | 19th, noon |
| Emmy | .. | Blanco | Span. str. | 222 | June 16 | 3 Remedios & Co. | ..... | Mo'd. Slip |
| Emeralda | 5 h | Theband | Brit. str. | 395 | June 14 | 14 A. McG. Heaton | Manila | To-day |
| Flytshire | 4 h | Thomas | Brit. str. | 1243 | June 13 | 13 A. McG. Heaton | ..... |  |
| Japan | 5 h | midt | Brit. str. | 1865 | June 16 | 5 David Sassoon, Sons & Co. | S'pore, Calcutta, &c. | To-day |
| Java | 2 c | Wobor | Dut. str. | 886 | June 10 | 10 Wm. Pustan & Co. | Europe, &c. | |
| Kashgar | 5 c | Baker | Brit. str. | 1514 | June 14 | 14 P. & O. S. N. Co. | Yokohama | To-day |
| Malacca | 5 c | Edmond | Brit. str. | 1044 | June 18 | 18 P. & O. S. N. Co. | Shanghai | Mails |
| Nankin | 5 c | Brace | Brit. str. | 2480 | June 14 | 14 Siemssen & Co. | London, &c. | To-morrow |
| Pasig | 1 h | Ysanvileter | Span. str. | 108 | June 18 | 18 Remedios & Co. | London, &c. | To-day |
| Priam | 5 c | Butler | Brit. str. | 1572 | June 16 | 14 Butterfield & Swire | London, &c. | |
| State of Louisiana | 4 c | Johnston | Brit. str. | 1216 | June 16 | 14 Jardine, Matheson & Co. | London, &c. | To-day |
| Thales | 4 c | Coles | Brit. str. | 920 | May 29 | 20 Douglas Lapak & Co. | Holloway | K'long Dock |
| Washi | 5 h | Hunter | Brit. str. | 285 | June 16 | 8 Landstein & Co. | ..... |  |
| W. Cores de Vries | 2 h | Weiner | Brit. str. | 334 | June 16 | 4 Hok Moh Leong | ..... |  |
| Sailing Vessels | | | | | | | | |
| Anazi | 4 h | Hill | Brit. bge. | 468 | June 4 | 4 Adamson, Bell & Co. | London | |
| Brema | 3 c | Cimpe | Ger. bge. | 350 | June 5 | 5 Wieler & Co. | Wanchai Pier | |
| Brennero | 4 h | Buzzolini | Ital. bge. | 784 | June 5 | 5 Carlowitz & Co. | Jardine's Slip | |
| Brown Brothers | 1 c | Goodell | Amer. ab. | 1493 | June 16 | 9 P. & O. S. N. Co. | London | |
| Caribou | 7 h | Lindsay | Brit. bge. | 699 | June 5 | 5 Order | New York | |
| Cheng Soon | 2 h | Cheng Sang | Span. ab. | 200 | April 21 | 30 Chinese | San Francisco | |
| Chimanian | 7 h | McKenzie | Brit. bge. | 690 | May 21 | 21 Russell & Co. | San Francisco | |
| Daphne | 7 h | Wendrap | Brit. ab. | 954 | June 16 | 18 Meyer & Co. | Honolulu | |
| Dauphine | ... h | Lettourials | Fch. bg. | 327 | May 28 | 28 Order | New York | |
| Diamant | 4 h | Ackermann | Ger. bge. | 296 | June 5 | 5 Wm. Pustan & Co. | Melbourne & Sydney | |
| Echo | 4 h | Tozer | Brit. bge. | 369 | June 5 | 5 Wm. Pustan & Co. | London | |
| Flytshire | 2 c | Neas | Brit. ab. | 750 | May 24 | 24 Russell & Co. | Ab'deen Dock | |
| Fleetwrig | 4 c | Guest | Amer. ab. | 822 | May 24 | 24 Oliphant & Co. | New York | |
| Formosa | 4 c | Hyland | Brit. bge. | 915 | May 24 | 24 Russell & Co. | San Francisco | |
| Friedrich Perthes | 7 h | Kayser | Brit. bge. | 480 | June 5 | 4 Siemssen & Co. | Honolulu | |
| Gryf | 4 c | Roberts | Brit. ab. | 1088 | May 24 | 24 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | New York | |
| Harriet N. Carlton | 4 c | Blackness | Amer. bge. | 872 | May 24 | 24 Russell & Co. | Melbourne & Sydney | |
| Hannah Law | 4 c | Grogl | Brit. ab. | 1240 | April 29 | 24 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Sands' Slip | |
| Helena | 3 c | Snow | Amer. bge. | 603 | May 9 | 4 Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | P. & O. Wharf | |
| Heronimus | 2 h | Koch | Brit. bge. | 232 | June 5 | 5 Landstein & Co. | ..... |  |
| Hieronymus | 4 h | Biell | Ger. bge. | 425 | May 24 | 24 Wieler & Co. | ..... |  |
| Highlander | 4 c | Hutchinson | Amer. ab. | 1352 | May 13 | 13 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | London | |
| Hongkong | ... c | Oom | Ger. 3m. ab. | 208 | May 24 | 20 Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | London | |
| Iris | 4 c | Ritter | Ger. bge. | 508 | May 24 | 18 Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | London | |
| J. D. Peters | 2 c | Lans | Amer. ab. | 1085 | June 5 | 9 P. & O. S. N. Co. | London | |
| James Wilson | 2 c | Prideaux | Brit. bge. | 826 | June 12 | 12 Adamson, Bell & Co. | London | |
| Leicester | 6 h | Caddy | Brit. ab. | 1809 | May 24 | 24 Order | London | |
| Lizzie H. | 3 c | Babson | Amer. bge. | 896 | June 5 | 6 Melchers & Co. | London | |
| Loitner | 8 h | ..... | Amer. ab. | 46 | Aug. 18 | 18 Insurance Cos. | London | |
| Osaka | 8 c | Lowe | Brit. bge. | 527 | June 5 | 15 Meyer & Co. | London | |
| Palentine | 3 c | Scooroff | Brit. bge. | 598 | June 5 | 5 Melchers & Co. | London | |
| Panola | 3 h | Lunt | Am. 3m. ab. | 597 | June 5 | 4 Kin-tye-long | London | |
| Robt. Henderson | 2 c | Gunn | Brit. bge. | 598 | June 5 | 9 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | London | |
| Roderick Hay | 4 c | Nicolson | Brit. bge. | 250 | June 5 | 5 Chinese | London | |
| Rosina | 3 h | Hansen | Am. 3m. ab. | 406 | Feb. 28 | 28 Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | London | |
| Rotterdam | 3 h | Dik | Dut. bge. | 760 | May 26 | 26 Melchers & Co. | London | |
| Socerbaba Packet | 3 c | Vordunn | Dut. bge. | 462 | June 5 | 3 Order | London | |
| Stanfield | 2 h | Dudley | Brit. ab. | 576 | June 16 | 16 Order | London | |
| Stratethro | 4 c | Miller | Brit. ab. | 1159 | May 28 | 18 Russell & Co. | San Francisco | |
| Thomas Lord | 3 c | Hall | Amer. ab. | 1316 | April 12 | 12 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | New York | |
| Treleven Family | 3 h | Brown | Brit. ab. | 198 | June 9 | 9 Chinese | London | |
| WEHAMPoa | | | | | | | | |
| A. E. Vidal | | Schreiber | Gen. bge. | 420 | June 8 | 8 Wieler & Co. | Tientsin | |
| Bombay | | Smith | Brit. str. | 749 | May 9 | 9 P. & O. S. N. Co. | ..... |  |
| Victory | | Whiting | Brit. bg. | 265 | June 2 | 2 Chinese | ..... |  |
| CANTON | | | | | | | | |
| Amoy | | Drewes | Brit. str. | 814 | June 13 | 13 Siemssen & Co. | Shanghai | |

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

| Name. | Tons. | Captain. | Owners. | Name. | Tons. | Guns. | H. P. | Date of Arrival. | Commander. |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|------------|
| Fei Wan | 117 | Stopani | H. & W'po Dock Co. | An-lan | 481 | 7 | ..... | J. Godall | |
| Iohang | .... | Capt. Sands | Butterfield and Swire | Chen-jui | 28 | 1 | ..... | E. J. Church | |
| Kin Shan | 457 | Cary | H. C. & M. S.-boat Co. | Ching-po | 150 | ..... | ..... | E. F. Collins | |
| Kiu Kiang | 617 | Benning, T. | H. C. & M. S.-boat Co. | Ching-ning | ..... | ..... | ..... | Van Lum Wan | |
| Lutin | 69 | ..... | Kwok Acheong | Chun-hai | 280 | 6 | 400 | E. Choy | |
| Powen | 1830 | Lefoyre | H. C. & M. S.-boat Co. | Peng-chou-hai | 600 | 5 | 400 | ..... |  |
| Siada | 37 | ..... | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quang-on | 180 | 3 | 60 | A. Fry | |
| Sir J. Jeejeebhoy | 101 | ..... | Kwok Acheong | Shen-chi | 150 | 5 | 60 | Li Ping Tye | |
| Spark | 140 | Hoyland | H. C. & M. S.-boat Co. | Sut-tsing | ..... | ..... | ..... | H. Wade | |
| White Cloud | 280 | Benning, A. | H. C. & M. S.-boat Co. | Tehing-teing | 180 | 6 | 60 | Stewart | |
| Yotsei | 150 | Browne | Kwok Acheong | Tien-po | 150 | 6 | 60 | Bernard | |
| | | | | Windhover | 600 | 3 | 150 | C. De Longueville | |

FOUCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

June 8, 1877.